

American Farmer,



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

Mr. JAMES SOMERVILLE, is now on a tour through Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert counties, and is authorized to receive the names of new, and also the amounts due from old subscribers to the "AMERICAN FARMER." Our friends are respectfully requested to extend to him such facilities as they may have it in their power to afford, in the prosecution of the duties of his agency.

WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

The provident agriculturist will always go ahead of his labors, and thus preserve the mastery over the manifold operations of his farm, as by the pursuit of such a course he not only renders his business a source of profit, but one of pleasure also. Now then let us point out the kind of work that you must attend to this month.

ON THE FARM.

Ploughing—Flush up all the ground you intend to appropriate to small grain: be sure to plough well and deep, and to lay the furrough flat, if the ground turned down be a sward. Do not take too wide a slice, nor suffer balks to occur, as they are not only injurious to your soil, but lessens its production.

Rye—You may sow your Rye towards the latter end of this month with advantage, as early sowing enables the plant to root well, prevents winter-killing, and affords an early pasture for your sheep, a thing not to be despised by the good husbandman.

Corn and fodder—As soon as your fodder and tops are dry enough to put away with safety, do so, as all exposure to the weather after that is the case, is injurious. If you cut off your stalks, and save your fodder in this way, the operation should be performed as soon as the grain is thoroughly glazed; but care must be taken not to put it away until the grain is perfectly dried; and the same precaution is necessary with regard to the stalks intended for winter food for your cattle.

Grass Seeds—Timothy, orchard and red top may be sown this month, the earlier the better of course. Indeed wherever the meadow after cutting is intended for a pasture, we would advise our friends always to sprinkle some orchard grass over the timothy. The orchard grass affords the earliest and latest pasture of any other grass, and is a sweet and nourishing food.

Barn-yard—Get your barn-yard in a condition to receive and keep all your fall and winter manure. Be sure to place its bottom into a basin-like form to catch all the liquid manure as it falls from your stock. By throwing marsh mud, mould and leaves from the woods into your barn-yard, taking care to preserve the basin-like form of your yard, you may increase your quantity of manure to

any extent, and thus add to the weight of your pocket. "Time is money," says the proverb; and we may add another, equally true—*Manure is money.*

Liming—Do not omit to lime or ash such of your ground as may need it. In most instances from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre, upon very thin soils, will answer. When put on in such small quantities, it must, of course, for the advantage of spreading, be mixed with loam or soil.

Turnips—If you have not yet got your turnips in, you may sow up to the end of the first week in this month.

Brussels Sprouts, should be sown the middle of this month. A pound of seed to the acre will enable you to have many tons of green meat for your stock in March and April.

THE GARDEN.

If there be ground to spare, the last crop of broccoli may be planted out. Prick out into nursery-beds the young cabbage plants sowed last month. These being intended for the early spring cabbage of next year, should be treated with rich ground and a good aspect, to get them forward, to be finally planted out next month. Transplant the different sorts of lettuce sowed last month into frames, or upon dry warm-lying borders, for winter and spring use. Sow also some more seed of the harder kinds, to be protected in frames or otherwise, to come in as early as possible next year. Small salading may still be sown in drills, on warm borders, twice or thrice in the month.

See that all the growing crops of spinach, turnips, carrots, broccoli, and all other rowed crops, be thinned and kept well hoed among, and free from weeds, slugs, and insects. Watering is indispensable to many crops at this season, such as cucumbers, kidney beans, lettuce, and Michaelmas cauliflowers, and particularly all lately sown or transplanted vegetables.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Very little advice is required relative to this department at the present time. Many of the wall and orchard fruit are ripe or ripening. Ripe fruit are known by their color, scent, or by the ease with which they part from the tree. All fruit intended for keeping should be gathered rather before they are fully ripe, as by this precaution they are less liable to injury, and keep longer on the shelves. Ripe fruit intended to be eaten the same day should be gathered in the cool of the morning; the sun's light and heat deteriorates its flavor much after being thoroughly mature. Guard the ripe fruit from wasps, flies, and other insects, by setting traps of honeyed water, and hollow tubes of same material, to allure them from eating or nestling about the fruit. Vines, and all other wall trees, still require the dresser's assistance, as well for removing supernumerary shoots as for keeping dangling close to the wall. Fruit dropping before they are ripe shows a want of moisture at the root.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Gathering ripe seeds, clearing away decayed stems, leaves, and flowers, parting the roots of perennials which have done flowering, is the principal business. Auriculas should be kept free from moss and dead leaves; and if

any require shifting into other pots, it may now be done. Seedling flowers may be pricked out into beds or pots. Plant out into beds pink-pipings and cuttings of plants put in in May and June. Seeds of anemones, ranunculus, cyclamen, may now be sown in pots, and placed in a frame for protection. Plant autumn-flowering bulbs, and take off offsets from those which it is desirable to increase. Support tall-growing plants, and water plentifully all the more delicate sorts which are soon expected to flower.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Trustees of this Society being desirous that the *First Fair* should open under the most favorable auspices, and in order the more effectually to establish the Society upon a firm basis, take leave most respectfully and earnestly to address themselves to that portion of the community who will be most benefitted by its success, viz: Farmers, Graziers, Butchers, Manufacturers of Farming Implements, Coarse Woollens, &c., and appeal to their interests to afford whatever patronage they may have in their power at the approaching Fair of the Society, which, as has been announced for some time past, is to be held at Elliott's Mills, on *Wednesday, the 16th September next.*—The Trustees deem it quite superfluous to point out to such, the importance of such an institution, or the advantages that will necessarily be derived from its permanency, as they are well known to every man of intelligence. Pens, Stalls, Stabling, Lots for drove stock, and provender at the most moderate rates, with every necessary accommodation will be found in readiness, and will be furnished on application to the Clerk, Mr. Wm. McLaughlin. Public sales of Stock or articles of Manufacture, will be made, either for cash, or on time, at the will of the owner, on notice being given to either of the members of the Executive Committee.

For admission of membership, (the price being limited to one dollar,) application will be made to the Committee, or to the Secretary, Col. B. U. Campbell.

The members of the Society will elect the officers of the Society on that day for one year, and will dine together at Mrs. Disney's Hotel.

Editors of newspapers throughout the State, and those of adjacent states, who feel an interest in the promotion of this State Institution, will render a public service by giving this notice a few insertions.

ALLEN THOMAS,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
CHARLES CARROLL,
ARTHUR PUE, JR.
EDWARD HAMMOND,
} *Exec. Committee.*

THE FIRST FAIR of "the Maryland State Agricultural Society."—When does it come on? who knows?—Here is an effort on the part of "associated" patriotism and public spirit to establish regular Fairs for the exhibition and sale of *all sorts* of domestic animals, good and bad—excellent and inferior, blooded and vulgar—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, seed wheat, corn and oats—fruit trees, machinery, implements, every and all sorts of things that a farmer or planter can imagine, or have either to sell or to buy. The object is to have those, and all, for an hundred miles round, who have any one, or many things, to sell or to purchase, to wait a while for the *great Fair*—as they do in England, where, lately, at an Agricultural Exhibition, our Minister, Mr. Stevenson, full of agricultural zeal and knowledge, and anxious to promote that great interest in his own country, addressed, at the

dinner table, in reply to a complimentary toast to him and his country, an assemblage of *three thousand five hundred* practical agriculturists. When shall we witness such an exhibition? We will give an account of it as soon as we have time to make a selection from the papers which Mr. S. has been kind enough to send us. The show of beasts was amazing in number and quality. But there the farmer from the highest to the lowest takes care of his own business—as a business. How is it here? Too many give too much time to dissipation or frivolous amusements and idleness—too many to politics—Party spirit, like the rod of Aaron swallows up every thing. Our king, for the time being, has nearly forty millions to distribute among those who serve him with the most zeal and *unscrupulous* fidelity, and so, one-half the nation is pulling at one end, the other half pulling at the other, to see who shall keep, or who shall get possession of the \$37,000,000 purse! Could it be *impartially* distributed among men of talent and honesty, this all-absorbing excitement would die away—virtue and patriotism would be sought for and rewarded—the public station would be the post of honor, and farmers and planters would mind their particular affairs, assured that care would be taken that the Republic would be taken care of, and the public liberty be safe. But to the Fair in question, to take place on the 16th of September, we sincerely hope it, too, will prove to be a “*great gathering of the people*”—of the people of all parties, but not as party men; but as agriculturists seeking to see what is best in the ways of their own business, to sell whatever may be surplus on their hands, and to buy whatever they can afford, to improve the breed and value of what they have—whether it be improved animals, improved machinery, improved grain, improved fruit, vegetables, fowls or what not. Let every one go with that abiding anxiety and willingness with which we should all be animated—to gain and to impart information. The place selected for the Exhibition is most happy—on the great line of communication with our commercial capital from the great west, especially from western Maryland and Virginia—of easy access from Baltimore, for all who come there, *en passant*, the Show. After all it is not so much the *number of people* which is desirable as the spirit in which they come, and the things that they bring with them. All spectators, men who come merely to look on, or to talk politics,—one-half to praise, and the other to abuse, alternately, little Van and Old Tip,—will make but a poor affair—A pen of good sheep would be worth a cow-pen full of such men. Let all go prepared to contribute in some way to the success of this laudable enterprise to promote the interests of the *agricultural community*. For one we expect to send for exhibition and sale specimens of the best cattle, sheep and hogs to be had in Europe—animals which have been consigned to us for that purpose, and which must be sold then, if not previously disposed of. In short we feel safe in saying that all will be rewarded in what they will see for the trouble of going. *One word more*—Let those who have to sell be satisfied with fair prices, and those who want to buy reflect, that the price of an animal to breed from, if the best of its kind, *ought to be high—far—far above the ordinary price*. It is far best for the agricultural community, and even for the purchaser, that it should be so. On this point we intend to write a particular lecture, being sure that our position is sound and strong; but it is now 6, A. M., and we must hurry to a steamboat. Reader, shall we meet again to discuss these matters at the Agricultural Fair, to be held at Elliott's Mills, on the 16th of this month—SEPTEMBER! Farewell—*au revoir*.

—The observations in regard to the conduct of a President of a Board of Trustees of the Poor in our last, had no reference to the President of the direction of the

Baltimore County Alms House, as he has given us to understand, some have imagined they had.

LIME AND MARSH MUD—A gentleman distinguished for good and great qualities, tells us that on a sandy soil, he has found lime a powerful fertilizer. A poor field put in corn—yield 10 bushels—followed by oats—crop light—succeeded by wheat—yield not more than the seed—limed, and next crop of corn gave 40 bushels to the acre. Experience has taught him the great value of *marsh mud*, especially when used in combination with a small quantity of lime—Keeps a small force specially assigned to the collection of marsh mud, weeds, leaves, mould from the woods, &c., and is amply compensated for it—cannot too highly recommend the use of marsh-mud—Has covered several acres with *brush-wood*. The fertilizing effect very obvious, and thinks poor land may be reclaimed by a covering of brush wood, very speedily, and with great economy as to the labor and the results—Is very careful to have all brush not large enough for firewood, even the pruning of his orchards, reserved to be spread upon the most exhausted portions of his land.

TO NON-CONTRIBUTORS TO THE AMERICAN FARMER.—It becomes those, who are constant readers of agricultural papers, to reflect on their *moral obligation* to communicate for some agricultural journal, any particular fact, or peculiar information which they may have derived from experience, or other good authority. Their omission to do so, cannot surely be attributed to any wish of designedly withholding such facts or knowledge, for their own exclusive advantage, and that they may thus, by a mean and selfish appropriation of them, get ahead of their more frank, ingenuous and communicative neighbors!—To entertain this supposition, would be to suspect farmers of being guilty of “tricks of trade,” which, though they may be practised by jugglers and handicraftsmen, in other countries, and in our own large towns, would be altogether unbecoming and disreputable in those who cultivate the soil in the broad day-light of heaven, and the sight of God.

What then can be the reason, that those who look to and depend on the land and the plow,—not only for immediate subsistence, but for comfort and accumulation for themselves and families,—are content to benefit by that which benevolence and a generous spirit to be useful, leads others to make public, and yet doggedly stand silent and make no contributions to the common stock from which they draw so liberally themselves? Is it honorable—nay, is it honest, thus to play the part of the drone, living and fattening on the sweets collected by the industry of our friends and equals, without bringing ourselves, one drop of honey to the hive? Shall we attribute the silence of these non-contributing, non-producing consumers of agricultural knowledge, to indolence or diffidence? or to something yet more disparaging—to sheer selfishness? If to indolence, to that then we resign them; for the man who cannot take half an hour on a rainy day, or Sunday morning, or at night, to impart what he may suppose will enhance to mankind the means of subsistence and enjoyment, must be dead to every impulse of benevolence and patriotism; and though he may be a good farmer, must yet be a selfish one, and, we had like to have said, no christian. If his silence be, on the other hand, the result of diffidence about writing, why, all we can say is, that though it may be a very amiable, and in that view, a venial, it is nevertheless an ill-founded, not to say ridiculous, excuse—ridiculous, because it is, for the most part, predicated on the apprehension, that to write, for the public eye, is a thing of difficulty, requiring a peculiar gift. This notion was well enough, and had its origin in dark ages, ignorance and priestcraft, before the invention of letters, and when the art of writing on bark or on parchment, was confined to a few, and regarded

with a sort of superstitious reverence. But common sense tells us, that every man who, in conversation, can communicate any thing worthy of regard, about the culture or kind of grasses, the food and management, breeding, rearing, breaking, feeding, fattening, butchering, curing or cooking, of domestic animals or poultry, or any thing new in the culture of any crop, or the amassing or use of any well known, or any new manure—he who can thus render a service to a few, by conversation, can augment that service a thousand fold, by writing and publishing his facts or discoveries. There is all the difference, as to the good he can do, between talking and writing, and even more than there would be in the results of his labor, in a case where he should put in with his own hand, a crop of wheat with a *dibble*, or broad-cast it!—Ah! but, says the reader, I have not the habit, the accomplishment, of *writing for the press*! not reflecting that the nearer writing, for most purposes, approaches to clear, concise, oral narrative, the better. We might defy the most illiterate to write any thing plainer than what is here written, yet all we ask is that it be *herded*, as well as it is understood? The fact is there is but one sound excuse that can be offered in such cases, and that is that he who possesses useful information, not generally possessed by his neighbors, cannot make it common stock, because he *can't write at all*!

Let it not be alleged that any man can be found who has it not in his power to impart any thing novel or beneficial to his fellow-man. Some great man has admitted, that no book was ever yet printed from which it was not practicable to extract something worthy of note. We presume he would not have included all speeches made in our Legislative Halls; but be that as it may, we contend that any man of common sense who will keep his ears picked and his eyes open, may be learning something every day of his life. For ourselves, after turning to the wrong side of fifty, it was only yesterday that we learned that there are *two ways of driving a twelve-penny cut nail*—one of which will invariably split, and the other as invariably *not* split the plank. Under a sense of real obligation, we thanked the mechanic for that “eye-opener,” and if the reader will look at such a nail, and does not immediately see “how it is,” and will acknowledge it, we will quickly open his eyes on a matter of no small importance. Finally, let any one take the volume of the American Farmer, just completed and bound, and turn over the pages and see how little assistance the Editor has derived from the patrons of the work, in the way of contributions! No state in the Union is distinguished by greater variety of soil and surface,—of mountain and valley—of hilly and of flat land,—than Maryland and Virginia. Their resources for agricultural uses and ends, are remarkable alike for variety and copiousness. There is within their limits, unlimited scope for experiment and discovery. The patrons of agricultural journals within that region, are for the most part gentlemen of education and superior intelligence.—Why do they remain silent as to the great interest of agriculture, by which they live, and move, and have their being, while the hearts of so many are eaten up with selfishness, and their minds overrun and choked up with the foul and bitter weeds of party politics and party strife?

CATERPILLAR IN THE COTTON.—A letter dated 12th inst., written by an intelligent planter at Hope, in the Red River district, and received by the Bogue Honma, which has been handed to us by a commercial house of the city, says:

“We have terrible reports of the Caterpillar; that they are sweeping every thing on Bayous Bœuffis and Robert, and on the River. On this Bayou I hear they are very bad at Dick's, Whillingston's, Manader's, Roger's, Davison's, Gordon's, and Texada's, below me; and at Winn & Neall's, Davidson & Hale's, Bullard & Clau-

ton's, and Gray's, above me. In my own crop I discover a few; but they sometimes spread so fast as to spread over a whole crop in a week; and cotton, in which they are now pretty general, cannot make, under the best of circumstances, more than half a crop: J. Brown told me that a part of his Johnson Plantation looked precisely as if it had been burnt. I am told Smith W. Gordon, who you know is a very shrewd man, and who ought in a fair season to make 250 bales, says he will give his crop to any one for 58 bales."—*N. O. Bulletin.*

COTTON IN INDIA.—The English papers are quite sanguine of the success of the attempt to improve the culture of cotton in India, and by means of American machinery and the American process, to make it equal in quality to their own. Experiments are to be made in Liverpool for the purpose of cleaning and preparing cotton with the American cotton gins lately imported, and of testing their efficacy. It is thought that by extensive and judicious arrangements Indian cotton of superior staple will very soon be abundantly supplied for the English market. Dr. J. E. Royle has just published, in London, an intelligent pamphlet, entitled *On the Cultivation of Cotton in India.*

Tobacco.—*Countervailing duties.*—We cannot let pass any proper occasion without noticing the subject of our tobacco trade with foreign nations. This important interest, under the commercial restrictions now existing abroad, stands prominently forth as a remarkable example of the impunity with which our native products may be taxed in foreign ports, and of the injustice which our citizens may be made to suffer by the remissness of the Government.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer has this paragraph:

"A distrust of any Tariff convention with Great Britain, and, as I think, well founded, prevails among most of the French politicians, and in every department of industry. Apropos of commercial imposts and tariff changes, I may say that Mr. JENIFER, of Maryland, appears to me to have struck the proper chords, in his remarks in the Tobacco Convention, which are reported in the National Intelligencer of the 12th of May."

We have already, and more than once, referred to Mr. JENIFER's course on this subject. We need not repeat how fully we accord with his views, or how earnestly we wish him success in the step which he has announced himself prepared to take at the next session of Congress. —*Balt. Amer.*

The Many-headed Wheat.—The many-headed wheat is an indigenous plant of California, 6 heads of which was procured by Major Sperring, from a man in the Osage nation of Indians, who had been trading on the Pacific Ocean. The six heads produced six hundred grains; which were planted by Mr. Alpheus Baker, of Iberville, S. C., the production of which was ten thousand heads. The ground on which the wheat grew was measured by an accurate surveyor—the heads counted—and one head shelled out, and the grain weighed; a calculation was then made, the result of which was, that the wheat produced at the rate of two hundred and thirty bushels to the acre. It was planted about the last of January, and cut on the 20th of June. The land on which it grew is poor and sandy, and was assisted by manure.—*Wilks Co. (Geo.) News.*

The eminent success of the venerable Farmer of Norfolk—Mr. Coke, of Holkham—presents a case worthy our admiration. The product of his whole estate when he came into possession, was little more than two thousand pounds per annum; twenty years ago, his income from rents had advanced to twenty thousand; and it is now said to be more than forty thousand pounds, or exceeding two hundred thousand dollars! In adding this great increase to his wealth, Mr. Coke has not made thousands poor, as he might have done, if his estate had been money, and that money had accumulated from use, even at no more than the lawful interest: the value of his property has been increased in the course of the time of his active life, from thirty to forty fold, and no human being under the sun is the poorer for it: he has lived all the time in a style of princely magnificence, and even what had been expended in mere ornament, has made the world no poorer, but dispensed favours to the poor, who have received in the expenditure, not what is wrung from the hard hand of labour, but the surplus that has been left after labour had received its full remuneration. The wealth

of Mr. Coke has been the increase of the capital of the country: the acre of ground that is now worth nothing less to the community in which he lives, than to himself—its increased value to him, is also increased value to them.—*Hon. Isaac Hill's Address.*

Facts to be explained.—The statements copied below, were made at the last monthly meeting of the Phila. Society for the promotion of Agriculture.

"Col. SMITH stated a circumstance which showed the great importance of a thorough cultivation of the soil—which was this; that he had a field belonging to his farm, which had not been manured for nine years, and yet it yielded the present season more than two tons of superior hay to the acre. The first six years of the nine, it was in grass; then corn, then oats, and then grass again. He attributed this unusual success, on a soil only ordinarily good, to the high degree of tillage which it received, and the entire annihilation of blue grass and weeds. The application of manure was also strongly recommended when the earth is warm and dry, especially on clayey soils.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS also stated the following curious fact:—A friend of his in Delaware county, made this experiment:—Last year he ploughed a fifteen acre field—one-third of which he put in oats; one third in buckwheat, and the other third was left in fallow. When the oats and the buckwheat were done growing, they were turned down, and at the proper time the whole field, including the fallow, was put in with wheat. A few weeks ago, the crop was harvested, and each part kept separately, thrashed, and the grain measured. The result was that the fallow produced double the quantity of the buckwheat portion; and the oats four times that of the fallow! The whole field was precisely alike, and each proportion received precisely the same treatment. This being the case, we should like to see the cause of this marked difference satisfactorily explained."

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS,

Recommended by the Committee of Antigonish Agricultural Society, with directions for making them.

For ascertaining whether an acre of land in the same state of cultivation, will yield the most produce by being cropped with oats or hay. Take an acre of land on which potatoes have been raised; sow it all with wheat, giving the one half a fair allowance of grass seed, and leaving the other to be ploughed and sowed with oats in the following season; and ascertain as exactly as possible whether the hay of the one part, or the oats straw of the other, will give most feed for your cattle. Should the straw be equally valuable as the hay, the crop will be better, because the grain will do more than defray the expense of the additional labour, and the manure will also be more abundant.

For ascertaining the benefit of lime as a manure. Two hundred bushels of good slacked lime is the least quantity that should be laid on an acre. On an adhesive soil two hundred and fifty would be better. Spread it over the ground in a dry and powdered state, and either harrow it or plough it in with a light furrow, as soon as possible, because exposure to the atmosphere after it is slacked, changes its nature and lessens its strength, as a manure, very fast.

For ascertaining the value of marsh or salt mud when it can be obtained. Haul it from its bed, and lay it in a pile on some dry and convenient place, till it is properly drained and then put from twenty-five to thirty loads of an ox cart to the acre, in the way that stable manure is used; and manure an equal extent with the stable manure or lime, or both Marsh or salt water mud makes an excellent top-dressing to meadows, and should be laid on in the spring.

For ascertaining the effect of common salt as a manure. After the ground has been harrowed and the young crop is a few inches long, sow one part of a field with common salt, and observe whether it improves that part of the crop as much as to pay for the salt and the trouble of sowing it.—If it does not do this the first year, it will not do it afterwards, as its strength is spent the first season. It may be tried on green grass or potatoes.

By order of the committee,

DUNCAN GRANT, Secretary.

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, 1840.

A Pennsylvania paper states that a Mr. Cadwell, of Valley township, near Danville, raised 400 bushels of

wheat from a field of land, the past season. Five years ago the product of the same field was but thirty bushels. In the meantime, Mr. C. has spread fifteen hundred bushels of lime on said land. Lime is not everywhere to be had with the same ease, but, on the other hand, it is not everywhere wanted. What is wanted, is science enough, on the farmer's part, to know when and where he has occasion for it, and to what extent. The Geological Reports are throwing great light on these matters, and they are disclosing, at the same time, numerous new locations of valuable lime.

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

METHOD OF CROPPING ONE QUARTER OF AN ACRE, As practiced by L. Vaughan, Williamsburg, L. I.—By MR. VAUGHAN.

Being but a tyro in the cultivation of mother earth, I shall confine my reply to your call to facts, and leave effects to my seniors. You think the quantity produced from one-fourth of an acre, large; yet, I now see, I could have made it larger.

1839.—Made hills for egg plants, in each of which I deposited half a bushel of horse manure—labelled the hills to find them again.

Feb. 24.—Planted, this day, broad Windsor beans over the hills prepared for egg plants;—planted over the broad beans, spinach, radish, cress, and lettuce, all of which did very well, and were off the ground before the beans required hoeing. The beans grew to their usual size, but were not so prolific as they are in England.

From May 11th to 20th, turned out egg plants from pots into the prepared hills, amidst the broad beans. The beans were off the ground from the 15th to the 20th of June, and were a protection to the egg plants from the severe storms and cold weather of 28th May to 5th June. About the middle of August, sowed turnips, in drills, between the eggs, and some of them made very fair roots.

March 7.—Prepared hills four feet apart for tomatoes and Lima beans, with half a bushel of old horse manure in each; labelled the hills to find them again; planted peas in drills north and south, close by the hills for tomatoes and beans.

April 22 to May 10.—Turned out tomatoes from pots into the prepared hills by the peas. I placed a pole in each hill for tomatoes and Lima beans, at the time of making the hill, and tied the tomato to the pole as you would a dahlia. Planted Lima beans under a sash, on the 27th of April, and transplanted them into the hills by the peas on the 14th of May. The peas were of great service to the beans and tomatoes during the cold weather and storms above alluded to; the peas were off the ground from the 10th to the 20th of June. In hoeing the Lima beans and tomatoes, I trenched between them for celery, which I transplanted from its nursery bed the first week in August. The Lima beans were off the ground from the 1st to the 10th of September. I think the beans were decidedly favorable to it for the first fifteen to twenty days. I have never found the Lima bean to grow, or even ripen, much after the 10th of September. The celery between the rows of tomatoes was very poor, as I found it impossible to confine the tomatoes to the poles, and they shaded it too much.

When gathering my vegetables, I selected those nearest the second crop, to give it the benefit of all the light and air I could. I kept constantly growing in pots, melons, corn, cabbages, &c., and the moment I cleared the ground of even one hill of corn and potatoes, or any thing else, a pot of some other vegetable was turned into its place.

No one must attempt the three crops without good ground, made better by rich old manure. I have this day tomatoes on my vines as large as a pigeon's egg; melons, egg plants, &c., equally as forward. My early cedo nulli peas are all off the ground to day, and late melons from pots take their place. Some of my early dahlias blossomed last week, the flowers large, and colors as brilliant as those later in the season. Yours, truly, L. VAUGHAN. Williamsburg, L. I., June, 1840.

If agriculture were the universal employment of mankind, and every one found his support from the labour of his hands, we should hear no more of treachery or violence: peace, tranquility, and contentment of mind and heart, would establish their residence upon earth. I have never yet met with the person with whom I would willingly change situations; nor have I ever, to the present hour, felt any want, or the slightest inclination to covet the possession of what belonged to another.—*Khygog.*

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A FATHER AND SON.

Supposed Conversation between a Provident and Improvident Farmer, and their respective crops, stocks, &c.

Frank.—Well, Father, you see the book is right—"nothing is impossible." When shall you be ready to give us the other side of that picture which you yesterday drew for Farmer Grabb?

Father.—The twin brother of the above proverb, is, "nothing like time present"—by means of both, we may perform prodigies; so let us try at once. We will take our neighbor Sykes for the conversation of the picture, and suppose him going into his fields to "meditate at eventide."

No. 1. Wheat.—Ah, Farmer, I am glad to see you; 'tis not often that you are absent for two evenings, I was afraid you was sick.

Sykes.—Why, you see I had promised my wife to attend to some little alterations about the house and that has prevented me from seeing you as usual—we must take care of the women, you know, or they will not care for us—but you look well.

Wheat.—Yes, thanks to your bounty. I am now feeding on that magnificent coat of manure which you gave the young clover last spring, and just at the time too, when it is needed, for if you will examine the plants on your left, you will find that the ear is already formed in the blade, and that they are all *five chesters* too.

Sykes.—That's capital. Now that comes of being kind to the soil.

Wheat.—And now, will you cast your eye over the ridge and say if you see any piece of wheat in the country so uniform and regular in its growth? The color of the plant on the sides of the ridges, is, if any thing, a deeper green than those on the top or crown of the ridge—a sure prognostic at this season of the year of a heavy crop. The field just below is wheat, sown after a whole year's fallow, with dung; but there the order is reversed, for the plants which are near the furrows on the sides of the ridges, are weak and yellow. And only trace the rows of green spots, in straight lines across the fields? they were occasioned by the heaps of dung which remained unspread for weeks, until they were overgrown with weeds, upon what was termed a fallow! The weeds now are sturdy witnesses that the cultivation and dung have done much more for them than for the wheat, and yet it is probable that Farmer Grabb expects to reap a profit from his crop!

Sykes.—I don't think that he will either have a reap or a profit. Your present appearance warrants an early harvest, by the blessing of a good season and, I am delighted with the prospect. Can I do any thing more for you?

Wheat.—No, but there is something that you must do for yourself—you must increase the size of your stack yard—I go for nothing less than forty bushels per acre.

2. Corn. **Sykes.**—well, I am glad to see you look so much better; your first appearance was very weak and sickly, and my neighbors wanted to persuade me it was because I sowed the seed with Buckminster's drill, but I knew that could not be the cause, for I never saw any machine operate better; I only wish the handles were a little longer and lower.

Corn.—My, sickly appearance was owing to your own good management.

Sykes.—Why, how could that be?

Corn.—You know that you are in the habit of ploughing a *leettle* deeper every time, thus a small portion of the sterile subsoil was brought to the surface, and in this the seed were sown; and the roller of the drill passing over, (a capital invention,) pressed them so closely into the clay and rain falling immediately after, and following the track of the roller, the surface became so hard and dry, it was with difficulty that I could penetrate it, and for a few days I know I looked miserable; I, however, soon got to the manure below which you had so bountifully supplied, and now I feel as though I could mount to the height of ten feet. If the season should be favorable you may put me down for 110 bushels per acre. I am in no fear of the weeds which I see springing up around me, you'll take care of them, I know.

3. Sugar beets. **Sykes.**—Ah! Mons. Sugar Beet, how do you do? How do you like our country and climate? How do you like the exchange?

Beets.—Ah! Mons. Farmer, I like your country! I like your fine light and sunny days—they make *saccharine*; I like the exchange too, 'tis all in favour of America. But

what for you not make sugar? make plenty sugar—more than in France; great remuneration! sweet recompense—no trouble, all pleasure, all profit.

Sykes.—I am not prepared to make sugar this year, next year I will do it, without any fear for the result. In the mean time, unlike most other speculations, the growth of the sugar beet is about the most profitable crop which the farmer can grow for winter food: horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry, all are fond of it; and better than all, it adds, in a surprising degree, to the farmer's comfort during the dreary time of winter, as it enables him to meet his animals without reproach, and gives him the means of fattening his stock, at a time that others are starving; and he can rear house lamb, which at Christmas, would bring a fine price in the market. In the introduction of this crop to notice, there has been no mistake, and in substituting it for a crop of barley, I have relieved the land of an exhausting crop, and adopted one that is ameliorating, requiring neither fallow or dung, when the land is in good heart—so farewell Mons. S. Beet.

Beets.—Adieu, Mons. Farmer, "vive la Republic America!"

4. Potatoes. **Sykes.**—Well, the progress which you have made in growth the last two days, surprises me! But never, for a moment, have I doubted the fulfilment of my most sanguine expectations respecting this, my favorite crop.

Potatoes.—But you have left us nothing to do but to grow; your labors began last autumn, when you ploughed the land deep, and laid it high and dry for the winter; and before others could get on their land in the spring, you had planted your crop. Then again your judicious management in not moulding us up—we have only to go on to maturity, while the crops of those who keep moulding, never know where to be, or what to be at, for just as they have discovered the height at which to form the bulbs, comes the hoe, and buries them so deep as to ruin them: they are therefore compelled to begin to form their bulbs higher, to be within the influence of the sun, leaving their first formed bulbs to their fate; but exhausted in a degree, by the double exertion, they are weakened, so as not to be able to bring the higher crop any more than the lower, to perfection, and so both are reduced, both in quantity and quality, having many small and useless bulbs; happy, however, if they escape a third, and even a fourth moulding. Men are very silly to suppose that potatoes do not know their own business best: their fear, that without moulding, they would form their crop on the surface, is very childish, why, *even they* themselves would not be guilty of any thing so thoughtless; their desire is, only to find the spot where they shall be within the reach of the sun's rays, and men need not fear that they will get above it. All the crops that are not moulded up are free from those half-formed bulbs, or warty excrescences, which are so apt to deform those which have been nursed into the rockets; and there are very few small bulbs, for the root is not anxious to form more than it knows it can bring to perfection. By your excellent management, you will secure a harvest ten days earlier than your neighbors, a crop larger in quantity, and superior in quality, and which will command an extra price in the market—put us down for 780 bushels per acre.

5. Clover. **Sykes.**—Well this is the finest crop of clover in the country, and will be soon fit for the scythe.

Clover.—No thanks to me, for you made me what I am, by that munificent covering of compost, by which I was literally buried alive.—If the season remains favorable, I can promise you two tons of hay per acre the first crop, one ton per acre the second and a capital aftermath for your dairy, and if that won't yield you a profit, why then quit, and go a fishing.

6. Cows in Pasture. **Sykes.**—Well, Fanny, Kitty, and Judy, what have you done with Bill?

Cows.—Oh! he lies under yonder hedge, complaining *it is easier to lie down than to rise*, and thinks it hard to have to accompany us twice to the yard when we go to be milked—indeed he will soon be too fat to be healthy.

Sykes.—Well, I think you all live in clover, and the return which you make of ten pounds of butter per week, is a proof of your gratitude for good treatment.

Cows.—We are happy, and the proverb says, "without comfort you can't make butter." But our happiness is owing to your excellent care of us, especially in dividing our pasture into three compartments, and changing us often—If men were but sensible of the advantage this is to the dairy, their cows would not be compelled to lie in the same pasture until the very atmosphere is contamina-

ted with their filth; the milk would keep longer, and the butter would not be soft in hot weather, to say nothing of the trifling circumstance of about two pounds of butter a week from each cow, in favour of your plan.

Sykes.—Well, I never heard cows talk so reasonable before! and I wish you would read Grabb a lecture upon Dairying; but unless he is the merest idiot alive he must sometimes have heard and read, and felt the reproachful looks and low murmurings of his poor, half starved animals in the garlicky meadow below; but he is sunk so low that it must be up-hill work for him I know.

7. Sheep. **Sykes.**—It is remarkable, that just as I had determined to dispose of my Leicesters, and purchase sheep of a smaller breed, more suitable for short pastures, that Farmer Grabb should decide upon parting with his Southdowns, on the principle, that "as a sheep is a sheep you know, (glancing at Frank,) a larger one must be more valuable than a small one"—(Frank.) (That's a capital hit at me! I shall never forget the lesson which I have been taught) so our exchange was no robbery.

Sheep.—To us it was "all 'tother way," as Farmer Ashfield says, but Grabb's sheep declare it was robbery, rank robbery; for they have been robbed of the means of existence.

Sykes.—To me it has been advantageous, and has proved the truth of the calculation on proportioning sheep stock to land: "The same land which carried indifferently, forty-five long woolled sheep, maintains in good plight one hundred and fifty Rylands," I am therefore satisfied with the exchange.

8. But here comes the horses. Well, my beauties! why, where are ye going in that frolicsome mood?

Horses.—Oh, we have eaten our supper, and are now going to rest in the upper pastures; we say to rest—Farmer Grabb's horses go to labor, for as they get no food in the stable after their day's work; they are compelled to gather their supper, before they eat it, and hard work it is with a bite so short; and after laboring all day at the plough and all night at a short bite, 'tis no wonder that it costs him more in whips than in corn. We shall therefore be ready by break of day for whatever you will put us to, for "horses who are kept above their work, their labor is play."

Sykes.—Well, take care now, and if you meet Grabb's horses down the road, don't go to play with them, for they have something more serious to think of. Halloo! where did that groan come from? "And yet another, and another," as the man said in the play. Oh! 'tis only the hogs, who have overeaten themselves again; this is butter making day, and they are always a little uneasy after that."

Hogs.—And so would you be, if you had swilled as much as we have; but you men have no feeling for poor dumb brutes!

By this time Sykes had reached his house, and entered, singing the last verse of that fine old song.

"No glory I covet;" it runs thus—

"How vainly through infinite struggle and strife,

The many their labors employ:

Since all that is truly delightful in life.

Is what all, if they will, may enjoy."

Sykes.—Well, wife; your elegant supper table looks very inviting.

Wife.—Frank, get your Father's slippers.

Sykes.—And my bettermost "Blouse," I mean now to "rest and be thankful." And Frank, after supper, and while your mother and sisters are "plying their needles," you shall read to us "The Yellow Shoestrings," which I read when I was a boy; and to the golden rule contained in that little book, "Nothing is impossible to a willing mind," I owe the chief blessings of my life, don't I wife?

Wife.—Well, I confess that if it had not been for your perseverance, the difficulties which oppose our union would never have been surmounted, and that, I guess, would have been unfortunate for both of us.

Sykes.—Well, after that, I think we may go to supper!

Frank.—Thank you, Father, these stories will make a beautiful pair of portraits, and shall be preserved by me with gratitude; together with those beautiful lines which you gave me yesterday, and which have since been constantly in my thoughts—

For every evil under the sun,

There is a remedy, or there is none;

If there be one, try to find it,

If there be none—never mind it.

"The French frock."

Cabinet.

From the Franklin Farmer.

WORKING AND TRAINING OXEN.

The comparative profits of working horses or cattle on farms, has excited much attention and dissension on both sides the Atlantic; and as was to have been expected, has been answered as the experience or the prepossessions of the parties have directed. In some few instances the advantages have been determined in favor of the horse team, but in most cases, oxen, all things considered, have been found preferable for farm labor. In the agricultural survey, made of the English counties, such as Berkshire, Sussex, and Hereford, and West Lothian in Scotland, we find the results of many experiments intended to elucidate this subject made with great care, the various items of first cost and expense of keeping, &c. being detailed with great minuteness.

The general result would seem to be, that oxen cost less at first; that the annual expense for harness, farriery and food, is less for oxen than for horses; that they perform more work in proportion to their annual cost; that they increase in value from the beginning of working; are worth more at last than at first, going at last to the butcher, while the horse is good only for his skin. The ox is also much less liable to disease or accident than the horse, and if an accident does occur it rarely entirely destroys his value.

On the other hand it may be urged in favor of the horse, and very justly, that if more expensive, their work is performed generally better, and always more expeditiously; that they are more fit for use on roads or to encounter bad weather; that they suffer less from extraordinary exertion than oxen, and they are applicable to many purposes for which cattle are unfit.

Some few instances are on record, in which cattle have been able to work against horses on a farm, team for team, but every farmer is aware that such a result cannot be calculated upon with any confidence. On the contrary nearly double the number of oxen, will be required to accomplish a given piece of work, than of horses. Mr. Billingley, in the minutes of Agriculture, has entered into a minute estimate of the comparative profit of ox and horse labor, and finds, that while it requires eight oxen to do the work of five horses, the balance of cost and expense, would be from twelve to fifteen dollars in favor of the ox teams per annum. According to a calculation in the Lothian report, made from many years' experience on an extensive farm, where several teams of both cattle and horses were constantly employed, three oxen were found equal to a pair of horses at every kind of farm work, and the balance in favor of oxen in four teams for twelve years, was about two hundred and thirty dollars. In the North Wales Report, an Anglesey farmer, who says he worked twelve horses and twenty oxen during three years, and performed an equal quantity of work with that number of teams, states the difference in favor of the oxen, during that time at 2367, or \$1,047.

Thus it seems that for actual labor on the farm, there is a decided profit in using oxen; yet still the farmer will find horses indispensable, particularly on the wheat farms of this country, and on those that are at some distance from market. In making the comparison between horses and oxen for farm labor, the English farmer leaves out one of the most important items in the reckoning so far as the American farmer is concerned, and that is the greater capability of the horse to endure heat. Here, during the intense heat of summer, when a large portion of farm fallow must be fitted for wheat, the ox is almost incapacitated for labor; there, the lower temperature prevents any inconvenience from heat, except in rare cases. There can be no doubt however, but that on all farms where summer fallowing for wheat is not extensively practiced, or on such as are subjected to a course of mixed husbandry, and where of course most of the ploughing is done in the spring and fall, cattle might to a great extent be most beneficially substituted for horses.

There are multitudes of small farmers about the country, with from 50 to 100 acres of land, who find it necessary or convenient to keep more than one team. We believe that if such, instead of keeping two pair of horses would replace one of them with a yoke of oxen, the business of the farm would go on quite as well, and a respectable annual profit from the substitution be realized. A pair of horses may be necessary for work that the ox cannot well perform; such as road travel, or ploughing in extremely warm weather; but for the ordinary business of the farm, the ox, with less danger from disease or accident, with less expense for food, harness, &c. and with the cer-

tainty that his value is not lessening materially from age, may, and should take the place of the horse. It should also be remembered that cattle, as well kept as they usually are by our farmers, will thrive the better for being moderately worked.

The grand objection to the use of cattle is, they are so slow; and this is so true in most cases, as to prevent their use where a certain quantity of labor is to be performed in a short or limited time. But why are they so slow? The unbroken, unworked steer, walks about as fast as the unbroken horse. Whence, then, the difference when put in the team? The steer is broke to the yoke before his strength is matured, and compelled to draw burdens which he is unable to move except at a snail's pace; or he is put to labor with older cattle, broken down by the same treatment, and of course he is compelled to adapt his movements to theirs. The powers of the colt are rarely tested till he has reached maturity; light loads, easy carriages, and rapid driving fall to his lot, and his whole treatment is as well calculated to render him active, as that of the steer is to make him dull and heavy, in his movements. By breaking the young steer to a lively step, by not tasking him so severely as to render such a step impossible, and by accustoming him to activity in his movements so as to form a habit, a thing every cattle breeder knows to be practicable, this complaint of slowness, might in a very great degree be remedied. No animal shows the treatment he has received in training more decidedly than the ox, nor is there any that acquires good or bad habits more quickly.

Every farmer, almost, has his peculiar mode of training steers. Some break them in pairs alone; some use a steady horse before them; some commence yoking them while very young, and if treated gently, and not put to labor too early, this is probably as good a way as any; while some pair them with older and steadier animals. Working steers with oxen has this advantage; it is apt to make them slow, while alone or with a horse before them they acquire a lighter and more active step. In order to induce steers to take kindly to their work, and to accustom them to the yoke or harness, some of the best foreign trainers of cattle adopt the method shown below, which we have copied from the British Husbandry, vol. 2, page 218.

"According to this plan the animal is harnessed, and fastened by the collar to a cordor chain, which runs in a ring, to which a weight is appended at the manger, which he can approach or retire from at pleasure. Another weight is then hung to his traces by the centre of the splinter bar, and rests upon the ground passing over a pulley on which it moves. The weight to which the steer is thus attached may be about a cwt. or more, and he is then placed at the full length of his chain from the manger, which is filled with provender, and he cannot approach to eat without drawing the weight after him. In this manner he soon accustoms himself to move the load, and in the course of a fortnight he will probably be tamed without farther trouble." By pairing them in this way, they are soon made to act together, usually without those refractory symptoms that frequently show themselves in steers under training.

From the Franklin Farmer.

SHEEP.

You ask me how I have succeeded with my sheep? I have never despaired that sheep would, sooner or later, become an object of importance. But the market for wool has been too fluctuating and uncertain to justify going largely into the raising of sheep. I have heretofore endeavored, by selling, killing off, &c. to keep my flock within moderate bounds. I sheared, last, spring, two hundred and thirty-six, of all grades from three fourths to full blooded—only three or four of the latter—the wool of which, washed on the sheep's back, averaged me thirty-six cents per pound. I have bred for a number of years from common ewes (at the beginning) and full-blooded rams. My sheep last spring averaged three pounds and twenty-six hundredths of a pound nett wool, per fleece—about half ewes and half wethers—and produced one dollar and seventeen cents per head. Even at this price, sheep are much more profitable than cattle; as, upon the same quantity of land, and with less labor, you can raise twelve times as many sheep as you can of cattle. Steers at five years old, even stall-fed and finely kept, will not average more than twenty dollars, perhaps not so much; but twelve sheep, in five years (if as fine as my flock) will produce seventy dollars and twenty cents, without counting any

thing for the increase of the flock, or the value of the mutton, tallow, skins, &c., of those killed off. This estimate is founded upon my actual sales last spring. If the increase of the twelve sheep (say six ewes) including the value of those killed in five years, should be worth twenty-nine dollars and eighty cents (about two dollars and fifty cents annually) the whole proceeds would be one hundred dollars, and twenty annually. Now what stock of cattle would be required to produce annually the same amount, if kept solely for the purpose of beef? Say one cow and calf, one yearling, one two year old, one three year old, one four year old, and one five year old, the cattle to be sold off in the fall after five years old. Thus to be enabled to sell annually one steer or spayed heifer, you must constantly keep on hand six head of cattle, and this upon the supposition that the cow produces a calf annually, and that no casualties happen. To keep up the stock, however, and to allow for casualties, you cannot calculate upon selling more than one for every seven, especially as you would have to encounter the risk of spaying the females. To be enabled to sell ten beeves annually at twenty dollars each, amounting to two hundred dollars, you must keep up a stock of at least seventy head of cattle. But sixty ewes and sixty wethers (allowing for the increase as above) will produce you the same sum; or one hundred and seventy-one sheep will produce that amount without allowing anything for the increase. But if you could only keep ten times as many sheep as you can cattle, upon the same quantity of land, and with the same labor, then you could as easily keep seven hundred sheep as seventy cattle. Seven hundred sheep (supposing them as fine as mine,) would produce annually eight hundred and nineteen dollars, without allowing any thing for the increase; and allowing the increase, upwards of one thousand dollars, whilst the seventy head of cattle would produce you annually only two hundred dollars. In my judgment, then, sheep are a much better stock than cattle. Indeed, I am clearly of opinion that (except a few for butter and milk, and to feed the rough provender that every farm produces) beef cattle are the most unprofitable stock that can be raised. Indeed, I have found, even to this extent, the raising of cattle is so poor a business, at the present prices of beef, that it is better to let my straw lay and rot, for manure than to raise cattle to feed it away, because of the quantity of pasture they consume, which might be more profitably fed to other stock. Entertaining these views, you will readily suppose I do not hold cattle raising in much estimation.

Wool will bear transportation to a distant market much better than any agricultural production of our State. It is well adapted to all the States that do not grow cotton. Were we to manufacture all our cloths, blankets and other woollens, and to exclude foreign wool by a gradual prohibitory duty; there would, in a few years, be an increased demand, and consequently an increased production of wool to the amount of at least five millions of dollars annually, and the labor bestowed in manufacturing this wool would be a creation of wealth to the amount annually of seven or eight millions more, besides the immense advantages that would result to the various mechanics in putting up and repairing buildings, making and repairing machinery, &c. &c., and to the farmers by the home market, furnished for their agricultural productions. Language can hardly convey an adequate idea of the prosperity to which such a state of things would give rise. All this prosperity is within our reach, if we have but the wisdom to avail ourselves of the advantages that offer. Time alone will determine whether we are to become the most prosperous nation on earth, or to continue laboring under the depression and difficulties to which we shall ever be exposed, while we depend upon a foreign nation to manufacture for us the necessities of comfortable sustenance, while she refuses to buy from us a pound of our flour, beef or pork. Yours, very respectfully, A. BEATTY.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet.

BOOTS IN HORSES.

SIR,—In Youatt's late work, we are given to understand there is no cure for the bots in horses; he says, "the bot cannot be removed by medicine, because they are not in that part of the stomach to which medicine is usually conveyed, and if they were, their mouths are too deeply buried in the mucous coat of the stomach, for any medicine that can be safely administered, to affect them;" and many, who peruse that valuable work, will be inclined to believe it, upon the evidence there shown. Now, I have no doubt that these creatures will continue to exist for a long

time, when immersed in a corrosive liquid, (as he has shown) which, if it were to come into contact with the internal coat of the stomach of the horse, would be the inevitable cause of his death; but I am fully prepared to believe, it is possible that some other mode, far less injurious to the horse, might be discovered, to remove the cause of the disorder, which produces the disease, for I believe that the bott is the effect, and not the primary cause, which might arise from acidity of the stomach, producing indigestion and putridity—just as is the case when sheep, feeding on wet and unhealthy pastures, will be found to be affected by the rot, with their livers perforated by animals called flukes, which cause the death of thousands; the disease having no doubt been engendered by the putrid food in the stomach; the only cure or palliative being a timely removal to a limestone pasture, and a free use of salt.

I am led to this subject by the perusal of an article, in the 4th vol. of the Cabinet, page 177, in which the writer records his experience in the removal of this malady, by the use of lime and salt, and which is deserving of serious attention. But I presume the lime operates merely in its alkaline property or character, neutralizing the acidity of the stomach, and bringing on a natural state of digestion, acting also as a preventive; for it is to be supposed that the horse will still continue to lick with his tongue, the eggs of the gad-fly from the hairs of his legs and shoulders, by which they are conveyed to the stomach, in the way which is well understood by all; but there being no putridity in the stomach, owing to the acidity being neutralized by the alkali of the lime, they do not reach a state of vitality, and are voided with the dung—just as has been observed, "if a fly lays its eggs on a healthy sheep, they do not come to life." It would appear, therefore, only necessary to keep the horse well supplied with any alkaline substance, and the disease is prevented, and even cured when it has been contracted; and the very natural way in which the remedy is supposed to operate, is sufficient to draw our attention towards it. No doubt, however, that salt alone will be found to operate precisely in the same way, and by the same means; and the observations on this subject, by K. in his article on hay-making, in the last number of the Cabinet, p. 382, vol. 4, is evidence of the fact.*

It would be well to suspend a lump of rock-salt, in a net, in every animal's stall, to which it might resort at all times when needful, and of which, I conceive, they would be as well able to judge as their masters. I beg to call the attention of your readers to the above article.

JOSEPH GRANT.

*"That salt is advantageous to all live-stock, is well known, but the giving it to them is not sufficiently attended to and valued; for health, it is admirable and necessary, and is said to enable the farmer to increase his stock, as it augments the nourishment of the food eaten, in proportion to the quantity of salt consumed; and, that there can be no excess in the salt taken, give as freely as you please. It is also said that salt greatly improves the quality of wool, as well as its quantity; and it ought always to be kept before cattle; and I consider it better if it be mixed with water and pure clay for them to lick, as in their wild state. In twenty years residence on my farm, at Wye, a salt-water river, and always having upwards of fifty horse-kind, I know of no instance of their ever having botis; and, near sixty years ago, a noted country horse-doctor told me, that giving salt to horses, once or twice a week, effectually secures a horse against botis, which I have ever since well observed, and believe it to be perfectly just."—Bordley.

THE HORSE—HOW TO TELL THE AGE OF.—In purchasing a horse, not the least important matter is to be able to tell his age. In transfers of ordinary farm and saddle horses, great impositions are often practiced upon the credulous and uninitiated purchaser. To prevent this, to as great an extent as possible for the future, is the object of this communication to the public. The most certain means of ascertaining the age of a horse, is to examine the changes which take place with the teeth. The 12 front teeth begin to shoot in about two weeks after the colt is foaled. These are called colt teeth—are shed at different periods and replaced with others. When the colt is about 2 1-2 years old, the four middle ones come out; in about another year, four others are lost—and in another year, or when the horse is 4 1-2 years old, the four last are shed. These last are replaced by what are called corner teeth. They are hollow, and have a black mark in

their cavity. They are scarcely visible, and the cavity deep; when the horse is 4 1/2 years old, they begin to fill when he is 6 1/2, and the mark continually diminishes and contracts, till the horse is 7 or 8 years old, when the cavity fills up and the black mark is obliterated. The horse acquires his canine teeth or tusks about his fifth year. The two in the lower jaw begin to appear when he is between 3 and 4 years old, and those in the upper jaw five or six months after. They continue very sharp pointed till six. At 10, the upper seem blunted, worn out and long, the gum leaving them gradually; the barer they are the older the horse. From 10 to 14, it is difficult to tell the horse's age—it is sufficient then to know that he is old, and under the hard treatment which is given to horses generally, the conclusion will be a safe one that he is worth but little.

Southern Cultivator.

EQUESTRIAN.

MURRAIN OF CATTLE.

Of diseases of the inflammatory character, there is probably none so fatal as MURRAIN. However it may commence, whatever part it may attack, still it tends to a speedy and fatal termination. This is unquestionably an inflammatory disease, and its seat in the foot, in the fore-quarter, side or hind quarter, does not alter its character. When it prevails as an epidemic, it is like all epidemics which attack man, more rapid in its course, and more certainly fatal in its termination. It hurries through its regular stages without giving the sufferer even temporary repose or intervals of abatement. As it commonly prevails in New England, it occurs in sporadic cases, and confines its attacks mostly to the young and thrifty cattle which have been turned into a rich pasture in the spring.—The first intimation to the owner of a thriving herd of yearlings, that they are becoming too plethoric, is the finding already dead, one of the finest of the herd. When this is the case, it should lead to a careful examination of the remainder, to ascertain whether there are among them any that are lame or ill, or apparently of too full habit. If one or more be ailing, the first remedy to be applied is blood-letting. The vein in the neck is to be freely opened, that blood may flow in a full stream. The quantity to be taken depends on the circumstances of the case, or the progress which the disease has made, and it is safer to let it flow till the animal staggers, and his pulse flutters under the finger. This is to be followed by a pound and a half of epsom salts dissolved in thin gruel or warm water. If all appear in a healthy state, a safe and prudent course will be to turn them all into short feed, for one or two weeks, and, during that time, mix with their salt a quantity of sulphate of magnesia. Such a course will remove a predisposition to the disease, if one exists. The latter course may be pursued even when no disease has appeared. A short dry pasture reserved for this purpose, where they can be exercised, (for cattle do become indolent,) will be of great value to the cultivator of this kind of stock, and save yearly one or more from falling victims to this disease.—Prof. Emmons.

VALUE OF BLOOD-LETTING IN TREATMENT OF CATTLE.

Bleeding is the first remedy and the only remedy which will be effectual, as without it, other remedies will not act with sufficient promptitude to save the patient. Bleeding prepares the way for the use of other means, which, without it, would not only afford no relief, but might increase oppression. Bleeding arrests, for a time, the progress of the disease, removes the hindrance to the free circulation of the fluids, brings a temporary respite or mitigation; it does not cure, but opens a prospect of curing, and the final termination will depend much on the course pursued during the interval of relaxation.

To those who do not understand the effect of bleeding, or other remedies, or who do not know what changes to expect from their operation, either singly or combined, I state farther. There are two kinds of changes which follow blood-letting, both of which are favorable; they depend on the previous state of the circulatory system. If it is oppressed from engorgement; bleeding, (if its effects are favorable) will produce a more frequent, fuller, and rounder pulse, or the artery will be more expanded, or seem larger in circumference; but if the pulse, previous to bleeding, is bounding, frequent, or hard, it will be less bounding, less frequent, and softer. The system, in the first case, will be relieved of a load, under which it could not freely act; in the last, there are abstracted from the circulation, fluids, which by their over-stimulating effects tend rapidly to the extinction of the vital principle, or the destruction of some vital organ. The first state, is

one preceding reaction, and in which nature requires assistance to develop; the latter is one of reaction, and requires moderating, before any of the vital organs suffer from structural derangement. The first state is one, much like that which follows a blow on the head, the whole system is laboring under a depression, and this may be so great, that the circulation in the capillaries is wholly impeded. The appearances after death in such a case, are black extravasations in the diseased part, or decided mortification. The last is more like the excitation from stimulating liquids, and ends in the suppuration of some part, on which the disease falls. Sometimes some organs are found in a state of mortification, and others in suppuration, or both states are found in the same organ.—Prof. Emmons.

RECEIPT FOR CURING SCRATCHES ON HORSES.

Cleanse the parts affected with soap and warm water, wipe them dry, and then apply with a painter's brush, or any other suitable instrument, white lead ground in oil, as thickly as can be smoothly and evenly laid on; give the animal room to exercise moderately, keep it dry, and in most cases the first application will affect a cure. If it should be necessary to make the second application, (which should not be sooner than 6 or 8 days) remove the old lead by washing, cleansing, &c., as at first, and apply it as before. I have never known the second application to fail of making a perfect cure.

FOR SCOUR IN CALVES.—Pour into the food prepared two or three spoons full of rennet, such as is used in cheese-making, or give them a mixture of pulverized chalk and wheat meal made into balls with whiskey. For costiveness, give them pot liquor in which meat has been boiled.

FOR CURING SORE BACKS, SCALDS, BRUISED HEELS, &c.

Wash the parts well with soap suds, warm enough to remove the sweat, dirt, &c., then apply daily, by rubbing in with the hand, if the parts admit of it, Overstreet's stimulating liniment, until a cure is effected, which will very soon take place.

The same remedy will answer, (I speak from experience) for removing inflammation generally, where it can be applied externally—not only on horses, but on the body of man, especially for ulcers of long standing.

TICKS IN SHEEP.—Put Scotch snuff into the wool after opening it; make also a ring with it round the head, and another near the shoulders. Do it with a tin pepper box; have it made shaped like a funnel, with five very small holes at the little end of the cap; fill it with snuff.

A LARGE AND PRODUCTIVE GRAPE VINE.

There is a Grape Vine at Castleton, Ireland, which is 100 feet in length, and so luxuriantly productive as to make it necessary for the gardener to thin it by cutting off 2000 bunches, leaving 3500 bunches on the vine.—Eng. paper.

TO CLEAN HIVES.—Burn them out with straw. Rub them then with balm; and dip it in salt and water; rub the hive with it, inside and out, till the balm is worn out.

PRESERVING WINTER APPLES.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—Last April a year, I visited a friend, when he made me a present of a large dish of fine flavored apples, and it being out of season to have apples in such a good state of preservation, I inquired his mode of keeping them. He informed me that in the fall he made a box six feet long and two feet deep, which he sunk into the ground to a level with the surface, then he filled the box with sound apples, and covered it with boards in the form of a roof, but leaving an opening at both ends. The roof he also covered with straw and earth, to the usual thickness of an apple or potato hole.—In this condition he leaves it till the apples are frozen, but as soon as a thaw comes, he makes it perfectly air tight, and in a few days the frost is altogether removed, and the apples are as fresh and perfect as when they were taken from the trees.

I am aware that this is an excellent plan because I know that most of the apples and potatoes in holes rot and decay, in consequence of the warm and foul air accumulating having no opportunity to escape. I thought, however, to improve it. I consequently last fall buried my apples in the usual way; then I took four strips of one inch boards and nailed them together in the form of a chimney, leaving a vacancy in the middle, of one inch square;

this I placed in the centre of the apple hole, the end resting on the apples inside, and the other end projecting two feet above the ground. This succeeded far beyond my expectations. The vacancy in the chimney was barely sufficient to permit the warm and foul air to escape. My family, during the winter, whenever they wished to have apples for consumption, only removed the chimney and reached in with the hand to get a supply, and replaced it again; and I can assure you that, of eight bushels which were thus buried, only three rotten and five or six slightly affected apples were discovered, whereas my neighbors, who buried their apples in the old fashioned way, lost a large quantity.

Can you inform me whether asparagus roots can be set out in the fall? [They may be transplanted in autumn as well as in the spring.—*Eds.*] WILLIAM J. EYER.
Alb. Cultivator. Callawissa, Pa. July 7th, 1840.

From the Ohio Farmer.

MAPLE SUGAR.

We publish, at the request of a correspondent, the following article on maple sugar, published in our third volume. As the sugar season is now approaching, it is to be hoped that many of our farmers will follow the simple process here described. The superior quality of the sugar will certainly justify every manufacturer in exercising neatness and cleanliness, where they involve no expense. And the higher price which this fine sugar will bring in market, will more than compensate for the diminution of weight arising from the drainage.

We think the method of drainage here recommended, by far superior to the usual method with barrels. The conical shaped vessels are made of a cheap material, and no man can be found who is not sufficiently acquainted with carpenter's tools to make them for himself—besides these considerations, experience has fully shown us that small quantities of sugar are much more easily drained than large ones. These small vessels are readily handled, and can without difficulty or inconvenience be placed in a warm room, and the form of them is the best that can be adopted for the ready flow of the moisture.

Mr. Medary—I send you a small specimen of beautiful Maple sugar, manufactured by Mr. David Augustus, a very intelligent farmer residing in Tarlton, Fairfield county. When you are informed that this sugar derives its beauty from the particular cleanliness exercised by Mr. A. in its manufacture, I trust that with me you will wish that our sugar makers were in general better impressed with the propriety of attention in this particular. Is it not to be imagined, that in a pecuniary point of view they would be profitable? Mr. A. made, as I understand from himself, about 450 lbs., all of like quality with this specimen. The following description of the process of manufacture, is in his own words. It will be observed that he only varies from Chaptal in his language, and in the want of technical terms:

"Be particular to have clean buckets for the sap, and to have clean kettles. Boil only one barrel of sap to each kettle, and when boiled to a proper syrup to strain it through flannel, take it off the fire, and clean the kettles; then pour in one pint of sweet milk to each barrel of water evaporated,—put it over the fire, and when it is about to commence boiling, take it off—let it stand a few minutes, skim it, and strain it through flannel. It should not be suffered to stand off the fire more than one night, then put it over the fire, and for every three barrels of water, use at least four eggs well beaten—skim it, and if it is not perfectly clear, take it off, and strain it again—then boil it down with a rapid fire, adding, if necessary, clean butter or lard to prevent its boiling over; and when it is sufficiently boiled to lift from a cup of water with the point of a knife, take the kettle off to cool, and let the crystals form, for which purpose two days are amply sufficient. Then put it in the cones made of poplar boards holding from 15 to 20 pounds, bringing them to a point at the lower end, and leaving a hole at the point about the size of a shingle nail—set them in a stove room, or some other place where it may be made hot, so as to cause the molasses to separate from the crystals; leave it in the stove-room for a week, so that it may become perfectly dry."

I send you this description with the hope that the simplicity of it will induce others to make a trial.

I am yours, respectfully, A. S. CHEW.

A BARN WORTH LOOKING AT.

The Shakers at Alfred, Me., as we learn from the Farmers' Monthly Visitor, have a barn 144 feet in length by

about 50 feet in width, and three stories in height from the basement to the plates; on one end say thirty feet beam, and at the other end from eighteen to twenty feet. The entrance to the barn with loaded teams of hay and grain is on the third or upper story. As the building stands on a side hill reaching up and down lengthwise, the entrance is of no very steep ascent on the upper end of the barn. The load of hay is pitched down either upon the scaffolding over the cattle stalls, or where there is no stall, to the double depth of the bays below. The quantity of hay or other barn material that this building will contain after leaving ample space for the cattle, is immense; and instead of disposing of the hay by lifting and pitching overhead, the greater portion is merely thrown over. The ample barn floor extending the whole length of the building, is constructed on the principle of a moderately inclined plane, so that the empty cart or other vehicle, separated from the oxen or horses, runs back of itself to the entrance without backing the whole together, as is ordinarily done in common barns where there cannot be a passage through. The upper entrance and floor are at no time an interference with the floor below, fronting the cattle stalls, from which they are supplied with their daily food. On this story, as an unusual convenience in a common barn, were apartments for keeping cows expected soon to calve, and for keeping the nursing calves. In the basement, beneath the cattle stalls, on the one side, the manure is dropped down to be kept under cover, and on the other side was a capacious cellar, in which root crops are kept free from frost during the winter. In the rear of the cattle stall side of the barn, is a large barn yard, hollowed out from the centre to the sides, so as to catch and retain the strength of every thing running in it. Into this yard, which had been cleared of everything the past spring, loads of black muck or mud from the swamp at no very great distance, had been recently carted. The cattle kept here, or hogs running upon and working it over in the course of the summer, convert every material deposited in a yard thus constructed into an extra quantity of the very best manure.

TO DRY TOMATOES.—The fully ripe fruit is scalded in hot water, to facilitate the operation of skinning; after which process, they are carefully simmered with a little salt and sugar added, without adding any water, until by evaporation, the pulp becomes of the proper consistence to be spread evenly upon clean cake tins, about one quarter of an inch thick, when it is placed in the sun, during the day, but removed from the dew at night; in three or four clear sunny days, the paste will have become dry enough to be packed away in clean dry bags, and hung in a dry room for use.—*By a Lady.*

BALTIMORE MARKET

Cattle.—The market was very fully supplied with Beef cattle on Monday. On that day there were about 800 head offered, of which 550 were sold at prices about the same as last week. We quote the extremes at \$5 to \$6.50 per 100, with the remark that there were but few sold at either of these rates. The bulk of the sales was at \$6.50 to \$6 per 100 lbs. Live Hogs are scarce and have still further advanced. We now quote at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100 lbs. On Monday, 31st, a slight decline in the price of beef, and extremes are quoted at 4.50a6 per 100 lbs. 700 head were offered on that day in the market, 200 of which were taken by city butchers, and about 250 by speculators at the North. But few however brought the highest range, and we quote the average price paid for fair quality at about 5.50 for fair quality.

Cotton.—Sales of Georgia uplands at 10½ a 11 cents. Timothy seed.—We quote new from stores at \$3 per bushel.

Flaxseed.—The wagon price is \$1, and the price from stores \$1.12½ per bushel.

Molasses.—At auction to-day 140 hhd. Porto Rico sold at 28½a29 cents; 18 tierces at 30½ cts. and 26 bbls. at 31½ cts.

Sugars.—At auction today 59 hhd. Porto Rico were sold at \$7.30a\$7.70; and 43 hhd. Cuba Muscovado at \$6.95 a \$7.25. By private contract we notice sales of 20 hhd. New Orleans at \$6.75; and of 80 boxes Brown Havana at \$8.50.

Tobacco.—All descriptions of Maryland Tobacco have been in active demand during the week, and all that reached the market unrestricted as to price has been readily sold within the range of quotations.—The active demand which has prevailed for some weeks past caused a gradual advance in price, and we now correct our quotations to conform to the current rates of the market, viz. inferior and common \$4a\$5; middling to good \$5a7; good \$7 a \$8, and fine \$8a\$13. Ohio Tobacco has also been in better demand, and the prices obtained show a slight improvement on parcels which are particularly desirable. We continue to quote inferior and common at

\$4a\$4 50; Middling \$5; Good \$5.50a\$6.50; fine red \$7a\$8; ditto Wrappery \$8a\$12; and fine yellow at \$7.50a\$10. The inspections comprise 899 hhd. Maryland; 241 hhd. Ohio and 4 hhd. Kentucky—total 1144 hhd.

Flour.—We quote the store price of good common brands Howard street at \$5.12½, and new flour in handsome bright barrels of favorite brands at 5.25. The receipt price continues at 5. We are not advised of any recent sales of City Mills flour; holders continue to ask 5.50. Last sales of Susquehanna Flour were at 5.25.

Grain.—Wheats continue to decline in price. On Saturday a parcel of old Pennsylvania was sold at 103 cents, and to-day sales of some thousand bushels of old Pennsylvania have been made at 104a106c—that at the latter price being very prime for shipment. We note sales of to-day of new Md. reds at 90a100c. for fair to very good parcels, and strictly prime parcels are worth one to three cents more, that is, 101 to 103c. Sales of white Corn to-day at 49a50c. and of yellow at 52a53c. Sales of Oats at 26a27c.—*American.*

Philadelphia, August 28.—Cotton is steady, with moderate stocks on hand; sales 82 bales Mobile at 9½c; 29 do Upland at 10½; 7 repacked inferior; a lot prime Mississippi at 12c. Flour and Meal.—The market is rather unsettled, and prices have declined; sales of Brandywine Flour have been made at \$5 3-4; Pennsylvania fresh ground at \$5½, and dull at that sales in Broad street at something less. Rye Flour, \$3 1-8a\$3 25 is asked; sales early in the week at \$3. Corn Meal, no change. Grain.—Sales 12,000 bushels yellow Corn afloat at 55a55½c; 8000 white do at 53a54c; 7000 bushels Oats at 25c, Rye 65c. Wheat is on the decline, most of the foreign orders being filled; we quote prime Penna. red at \$1 10 a \$1 12; a lot superior Delaware Wheat for starch making, at \$1 10. Naval Stores.—Tar is scarce; sales at \$2 a \$2 25 per bbl: Soft turpentine, sales at \$2 37½ a \$2 50; Spirits Turpentine 28 a 30c per gal; Rosin and Pitch, no change. Provisions.—Bacon is in fair request, and sales made at an advance; 60 casks Sides at 9c; Shoulders 7c per lb; Hams 11 a 12c. Mess Pork \$15 75 a \$16; Lard 11½c—stocks light. Rice.—Very little in market; retail sales to the trade at 4½c.

Sugars.—Continue firm, with small stocks; sales of 151 hhd. New Orleans at a price not known; 100 do do at 7½c; 220 bbls. Brazils at 8½ a 9c; 140 boxes Ferdinandina at 8c; 200 boxes St. Jago at 7½c; 25 hhd. Porto Rico at 8c per lb. Tobacco.—Is active, and prices looking up; 50 hhd. fair Kentucky at 7½c; 40 do 6½ a 9c; 70 hhd. mixed lot, averaging about 6c. Early in the week an import of over 500 bales very prime St. Jago sold at 21c., 6 mos; 350 bales resold from store in lots, at 22 a 27c per lb. Wool.—Considerable sales have been made to manufacturers here and to the East, but at the low rates which have ruled for some time. The late clip has been pretty generally taken out of the hands of the growers. Cattle.—Arrived 766 head fat cattle; sold, 650 head at \$5 50 a \$6 50; a few very prime brought \$7. Cows and Calves.—140 sold at \$18a\$33. Hogs.—350 all sold at \$5½ a \$6. Sheep.—A large supply at market, say 2500; sales at \$1 50 a \$3.

At Petersburg, (Va.) on Thursday, white Wheat was scarce and sold at 115a120c; red, 105c. No change in Tobacco, lug \$4a5; leaf \$5½a9 to 10½. General sales of leaf \$6½ a 8½.

At Richmond on Friday, country Flour was quoted at 5a 5½, stock light—City mills \$6. Wheat 75 to 100c for inferior; good to prime red 105a110c; good to prime white 110 a 115c; Corn 45c; Oats 25a28. The receipts of tobacco are becoming lighter, and inspections falling off. Demand this week not so brisk as last, and prices rather in favour of the buyer—lugs \$3½a4½ and 4½; common leaf 5½a6½ and 6½; middling 7a7½ and 7½; good 8a8½; fine 8½a10½, and extra manufacturing quality 10a16½.

At Alexandria, on Friday, Flour was still quoted at \$5½ from wagons; last sales from stores \$5.37½.—Sales of 2000 bushels white Corn at 48c; one cargo of 700 bushels do. at 47c.

At the Brighton (Boston) cattle Market on Monday, there were 490 beeves—first quality sold at \$5½a6, second \$5a5½, third \$3½a4½. Sheep dull, lots sold at \$1.25, 1.33, 1.42, 1.50, 1.67, 1.88, \$2 and 2.25.

At New York, August 29.—The stock of Cotton is low, and sales moderate at 8a10 for Upland and Florida; 8a11 cts. for Mobile, 8a11 cts. for fair quality of N Orleans, and some fine at 12a13 cts. Clean Russia Hemp in small lots at \$235a\$237 50, 6 mos; Riga Rhine, at \$240. Sales Missouri Pig Lard at 5 cts, 6 mos. Porto Rico Molasses had sold freely at 32a32½ cts, 4 mos. Sales North County Turpentine at \$2.25, cash; Rice brings \$4 cash. Porto Rico Sugar has sold at 7½a8 cts; New Orleans at 6½a7½ cts; brown Havana, 7 5 8a8 cts; St. Croix, 8a9a; Cuba Muscovado 7a7½, white Havana at 10a11 cts, all usual credit. Sales Kentucky Tobacco at 6 to 9½ cts, time.

New Orleans, Aug. 19.—On Saturday 500 bales of Cotton changed hands, and former quotations have been well maintained; no transactions in Tobacco; the demand for Sugar continues very fair, extreme quotations are now \$1a7; Molasses firm at 18c; no variation in Flour, Lard or Bacon.

A HEIFER CALF.

By a full bred Durham bull out of a 7-8 Durham cow, about 7 months old, price \$20, for sale. Apply to S. SANDS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked,	10	SUGARS—	
COFFEE—Ha. lb.	9 1/2 a 11 1/2	Hav. wh. 100lb.	10 a 12 00
Rio	9 1/2 a 12	do brown	7 00 a 8 00
COTTON—N. Car. lb.	8 1/2	N. Orleans	5 00 a 7 00
Virgin, good, lb.	8 1/2	LIME—Burnt,	35 a 40
Upland,	8 a 11 1/2	PROVISIONS—	
Alabama	00 a 00	Beef, Balt. mess,	14 50
Louisiana, pri.	9 a 11 1/2	Pork, do do	16 00
Tennessee	8 a 9	do prime	14 50
FEATHERS—		Bacon, country as lb	9
Am. geese, lb.	40 a 50	Hams, Balt. cured	12 1/2
Shad, No. 1, bl.	7 25	Middl'gs, do do	9
Herrings	2 67	Lard, West. & Balt.	12 1/2
BEANS, white	1 25 a 1 37	Butter, in kegs, No. 2.	13 1/2
Peas, black eye	1 50 a 1 50	Cheese, in casks, lb.	9 a 12 1/2
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	3 00	RICE—pr 100 lb.	3 75 a 4 00
do.	1 1/2	SALT—Liv. gr. bush.	32
Chopped Rye 100lb.	1 60	SEEDS—Clover do.	9 1/2 a 10 50
Ship stuff, bush.	36 a 00	Timothy do.	0 00 a 2 50
Shorts,	13 a 14	TEAS—Hyson, lb.	56 a 1 00
NAVAL STORES—		Y. Hyson	37 a 74
Pitch, bbl	1 75	Gunpowder	60 a 1 00
Tar,	1 50 a 1 75	Imperial	55 a 60
PLASTER PARIS—		WAGON FREIGHTS—	
Cargo, ton,	3 37	To Pittsburgh 100lb.	1 00
Ground, bbl.	1 37 a 1 50	To Wheeling,	1 25

JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,

Have removed to No. 36 LIGHT STREET WHARF, (corner of Conway street, opposite State Tobacco Warehouse No. 3) where they will continue to transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having a spacious warehouse, and ample wharf and pavement room, they are prepared for the landing and reception of all kinds of produce, as COTTON, TOBACCO, FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LEAD, &c. and as they have had much experience in that line of business, to which they are exclusively devoted, they feel assured they can give satisfaction to all who may employ them. Liberal advances will be made on consignments, and information as to markets promptly communicated when required.

Representatives—Talbot Jones & Co., Erskine & Eichelberger, Duval, Keighley & Co., Geo. R. Gaither & Co., Chaney Brooks & Co., Baltimore.

SCOTCH POTATO OATS.

The subscriber offers for sale 600 bushels of the above valuable Oats; the original stock was imported in 1838 by Messrs R. Sinclair, jr. & Co. of Baltimore, and weighed 44 lbs. to the bushel—the produce of the imported seed acclimated by two successive years cultivation, and very little inferior to it in weight, is offered at 75 cents per bushel, deliverable in Baltimore, by the subscriber.

au 26 JOHN MERCER, Cedar Park, West River, Md.

A SPLENDID FULL BRED DURHAM BULL,

About 5 years old, bought at the sale of the American Institute at New York, is offered for sale, deliverable in this city, or on board of any vessel in the port, at \$312—he is represented as a very superior animal; the gentleman who owns him not having use sufficient for him on his own farm, and the neighborhood not enlightened enough to understand the value of the improved breeds of cattle, and to encourage him in keeping him, offers him at the above low price—his fellow was sold for \$300.

Also—a Bull CALF, by a full bred Durham bull out a first rate common cow; he is 7 months old; price \$20.

Also, a BOAR of the Tuscarora breed (cross of the Berkshire and China,) 12 months old, price \$30. Also 3 pair PIGS, same breed, 6 weeks to 2 months old, at \$15 a pair. Address, post paid, to S. SANDS, office American Farmer.

BEAUTIFUL CALVES FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP.

I am authorized to sell a very beautiful BULL CALF, out of a full bred, Durham cow of one of the finest stocks in the country, got by a thorough bred imported Ayshire bull—the calf is very finely formed and marked, white and red, and is about 6 weeks old; price \$30. Also, a HALF BRED BULL CALF, by the same Ayshire bull, out of an excellent country cow; he is beautifully spotted, red and white, price \$17. The dam would also be sold.

aug 26 S. SANDS.

BAKEWELL RAM WANTED,

For which a liberal price will be paid. Also, a couple of pair of Poland Fowls, and a good Satter Dog. Persons having either of the above for sale, will state the price of the same deliverable in this city. Apply to S. SANDS.

The subscriber has several enquiries for superior breeds of SHEEP—those having them for sale would be likely to dispose of them by stating the prices, &c. deliverable in this city.

au 26

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

The subscriber would inform the public that he is now prepared to furnish them with Fresh GARDEN SEEDS from Mr. D. Landreth, of Philadelphia, his Spring supply having just come to hand.

He has also on hand his usual supply of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS generally. His stock of Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Plough Castings, Corn and Horse Cultivators, plain and expanding, are very extensive.

Also—Newly improved HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, the latter with iron & wood cylinders, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, superior Trace Chains from 15 to 24 links in the foot, Wheat Fans from \$25 to \$40 each, Corn Planters, and a great number of articles too numerous to mention, all made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold low for cash or approved acceptances in Baltimore. Having a Foundry and extensive Shops and Machinery driven by water power, he is prepared to receive orders for machine and building Machinery, &c. &c.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

DEVON BULL FOR SALE.

He is full bred, between 2 and 3 years old, of good size and form, deep rich color, and in fine order. Price \$75, deliverable in this city, or put on board a vessel if required. Apply to S. SANDS, aug 25 at Farmer office.

CABBAGE SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, from the Grower near London, our regular supply of first rate CABBAGE SEEDS, viz; Early York, Large York, Bullock Heart, Early Birmingham, and general assortment of early and late Cabbage Seed, raised by the same gentleman that hath supplied us these 25 years to the full satisfaction of our customers generally. As we receive these Seed direct from the grower, there never has been nor can be any mistake in kind, or deception in quality. They have arrived in fine order, and are warranted first quality in all respects—the time to sow them is from the 8th to the 15th of September. The early Birmingham is a new kind—should be sown 1st September—will not run to flower, in the Spring though early sowing, and will make fine hard white heads two or three weeks before any other kind. The attention of Gardeners is invited to this kind of Cabbage.

SAMUEL AULT & SON, Corner of Calvert and Water sts. Orders from any part of the U. S. remitting the cash, will be promptly attended to.

au 26. 3t.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Lossing, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few Tuscarora's, bred from pure Berkshire and China stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address ag 12 JNO. P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT

Of a farm, by a single man who is highly recommended for his practical, as well as theoretical knowledge of agriculture and horticulture. Any gentleman having an extensive estate, wanting such a person, will probably find in the advertiser one peculiarly qualified for such duties, if immediate application is made to S. Sands, American Farmer office.

ag 4

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate. PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES. Orders for the above addressed to SAML. SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

No. 1. A 3-4 blooded Mare; she is a dark sorrel, about 16 hands high, 9 years old, and in foal by a thorough bred race horse.

No. 2. A bright sorrel Filly, 2 years old, out of No. 1, and got by the splendid thorough bred race horse, "The Captain." See The Captain's pedigree, &c.

No. 3. A bright sorrel Filly, 1 one year old, and full sister to No. 2, also an exact match.

No. 4. A bay Colt out of No. 1, and got by Young Sir James; he by Sir James, &c. &c. Any person wishing to purchase the above can know pedigree by applying to GEORGE T. MASON, Georgetown, D. C.

Also, a splendid Bay Horse, 7 years old, upwards of 16 hands high, and rides well, sound and well broken to single harness—the above can be bought at moderate prices, if immediate application be made as above.

aug 20 3t

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF

For sale, a most beautiful Ayshire BULL CALF, gotten in Scotland, and calved here last February—he is a most splendid animal, and will be sold deliverable in this city for \$150. Such an opportunity for an animal of the kind seldom offers.

ag 26. SAML. SANDS, American Farmer office.

A JENNY FOR SALE.

She has been used as a riding animal for the ladies of the family of the present owner, who has no farther use for her; she is well spoken of, and will be sold at the low price of \$30. Apply to aug 20 SAML. SANDS, American Farmer office.

SEED WHEAT.

250 bushels GOLDEN ROCK WHEAT

400 bushels GARDEN WHEAT

150 bushels MOUNTAIN WHITE do.

FOR SALE,

800 bushels SEED WHEAT of very superior quality, of the above denomination. The Rye and Cattle has been carefully taken out and entirely clear of Garlic. Any part of this wheat will be delivered at Berlin or Knoxville depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road. The Rock Wheat at \$1 75—the Garden and White Wheat at \$1 25. Applicants must send their bags, with their names thereon.

Apply to WM. R. STUART, esq. Baltimore, or to the subscriber, by mail, directed to Petersburg, Frederick county, Md.

JAS. L. HAWKINS.

N. B.—This wheat will be ready for delivery on the 25th August. jy 29 9t

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2 1/2 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1300 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tenoning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arrows, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kind, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles-street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.